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(11)

EP 1 045 623 A2

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
18.10.2000 Bulletin 2000/42

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>: H05B 41/392, H05B 41/18

(21) Application number: 00302926.1

(22) Date of filing: 06.04.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE  
Designated Extension States:  
AL LT LV MK RO SI

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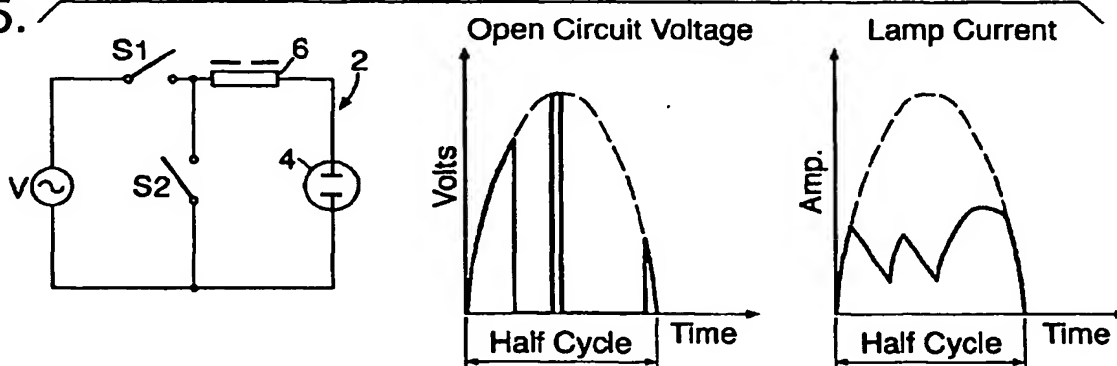
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### (54) A dimmer and dimming lighting system

(57) The invention provides a dimmable lighting system fed from a mains and connectable to at least one ballast and to at least one discharge lamp, the system including at least one switching component operable to connect the mains voltage to the lamp's circuit at certain periods of time and to provide a short circuit

across the lamp's circuit between the periods of time, and a control circuit for sensing the mains voltage and selectively activating the switching component with reference to the mains voltage.

Fig.5.



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## Description

### Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a dimmer and dimming lighting system that include discharge lamps and ballasts. In particular, the present invention is concerned with a dimmer and dimmable lighting systems consisting of magnetic ballasts and operated with low frequency mains voltage.

### Background of the Invention

[0002] The current lighting technology utilizes dimmable systems as follows:

[0003] Dimming is performed by means of an additional ballast connected in series with the main ballast (Fig. 1). Thereby, the original open circuit voltage is maintained in any dimming state, while the lamp current is reduced but remains sinusoidal. The main disadvantage of this method is that an additional ballast must be added in series to each lamp in order to achieve dimming. Another disadvantage is that the reduced lamp current has a reduced slope near its zero crossing. Thereby, the re-ignition of the lamp at the beginning of each new half-current cycle becomes more difficult as the dimming becomes deeper.

[0004] Another method of dimming is performed by lowering the input voltage to the lighting system (Fig. 2). As compared to the above-described method, this method can be applied to a group of lamps using a single dimming device, but it has the disadvantage that the lower open circuit voltage in the dimming mode soon becomes insufficient for a new half cycle re-ignition. Hence, a dimming of only about 25% is possible with this method.

[0005] Still another method of dimming is performed by increasing the ballast current frequency (Fig. 3). This method has the disadvantage of increased ballast watt loss, with increased frequency and increased ballast noise, which, with magnetic ballasts, actually becomes intolerable.

[0006] A further method of dimming is performed by means of a phase-controlled electronic switch that disconnects the mains voltage during some parts of the voltage cycle (Fig. 4). The disadvantage of this method is the lamp current interruptions created by the switch. With deeper dimming, these interruptions become longer, which very soon makes new half-cycle re-ignition impossible unless the lamp cathodes are continuously heated by special means.

### Summary of the Invention

[0007] It is therefore a broad object of the present invention to ameliorate the disadvantages of the prior art dimming systems and to provide a dimmer and a dimming system in which a deep dimming level is

obtainable without lamp cathode heating.

[0008] In accordance with the present invention, there is thus provided a dimmable lighting system fed from a mains and connectable to at least one ballast and to at least one discharge lamp, said system comprising at least one switching component operable to connect the mains voltage to the lamp circuit at certain periods of time and to provide a short circuit across said lamp circuit between said periods of time, and a control circuit for sensing the mains voltage and selectively activating said switching component with reference to said mains voltage.

[0009] The invention further provides a dimmer for a dimmable lighting system fed from a mains and connectable to at least one ballast and to at least one discharge lamp, said dimmer comprising at least one switching component operable to connect the mains voltage to the lamp circuit at certain periods of time and to provide a short circuit across said lamp circuit between said periods of time, and a control circuit for sensing the mains voltage and selectively activating said switching component with reference to said mains voltage.

[0010] In general, the present invention combines the advantages of high open circuit voltage with the advantages of continuous lamp current having steep slope at zero crossing, together with the advantages of handling many lamps by means of a single switching component. More specifically, the advantages of high open circuit voltage constitute stable lamp operation and safe half-cycle re-ignition, while the advantages of continuous lamp current having steep slope at zero crossing induce even more stable operation and reduction of the required re-ignition voltages. The advantage of handling many lamps operated with magnetic ballasts by means of single switch is simplicity and low cost as well as the option to use the invention with existing lighting systems.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0011] The invention will now be described in connection with certain preferred embodiments with reference to the following illustrative figures so that it may be more fully understood.

[0012] With specific reference now to the figures in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiments of the present invention only, and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how the several forms of the invention may be embodied in prac-

tice.

[0013] In the drawings:

Figs. 1 to 4 are circuit diagrams and characteristic curves of prior art dimmers;

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram and characteristic curves of a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a block and circuit diagram of a dimming arrangement for a plurality of lamps utilizing the dimmer according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram of the dimming system according to the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a circuit diagram of an embodiment of a dimming system according to Fig. 7, and

Fig. 9 is a further embodiment of a dimming arrangement, and

Fig. 10 is a circuit diagram of an embodiment of the switch of Fig. 9.

### Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

[0014] In contradistinction to the above-described prior art dimmers, in Fig. 5 there is illustrated a dimmer 2 powered from a mains and connectable across a discharge or fluorescent lamp 4. The dimmer consists of two switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , e.g., solid state switches, and a ballast 6.  $S_1$  is connected between the mains and the lamp's circuit components 4 and 6;  $S_2$  is connected in parallel to the lamp's circuit components 4 and 6. Switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  operate in such a manner that when  $S_1$  is open,  $S_2$  is closed, and vice-versa. Thus, the lamp's current continues to flow, due to energy stored in the magnetic ballast 6, as seen in the characteristic curves. The high open circuit voltage and steep lamp current at zero crossing facilitate deep dimming without special cathode heating.

[0015] The dimmer according to the present invention can be utilized as a central dimmer for a plurality of discharge lamps, as illustrated in Fig. 6. The central dimmer 2 is advantageously connected across the mains via a power factor correction capacitor 8. The discharge lamps 4, in this case, compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), are connected to the mains lines 10 via suitable *per se* known adaptors 12, each including a magnetic ballast (not shown), as opposed to the ballast 6 shown in Fig. 5, which constitutes a separate component.

[0016] The dimmer of the dimmable lighting system according to the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. Fig. 8 merely represents a preferred embodiment. The mains feeds a power supply 14, composed of two transformers  $T_2$  and  $T_3$ , leading to two bridges  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  and, via capacitors  $C_3$  and  $C_4$ , to the rest of the circuit for supplying the required low DC voltages to the dimmer. The mains also directly feeds a phase detector 16, an optional zero crossing detector and a switching component 18. The mains phase detector includes a transformer  $T_1$  leading through resistors  $R_1$ - $R_6$  to comparators U1A and U1B and from there to a logic circuit

20, which governs the operation of the switching components 18 in accordance with the setting of the dimming control 22, optionally including a display. The logic circuit consists of two monostable units U3A and U3B and two capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  leading, via resistors  $R_9$ - $R_{11}$ , to comparators U2A and U2B.

[0017] According to this embodiment, switching component 18 comprises comparators U4A and U5A, and transistors  $Q_1$ - $Q_6$ , respectively leading to bridges  $D_3$  and  $D_4$ . The logic circuit leads the switching component through two opto-couplers 24 and 26. The dimming control unit 22 is here embodied by the adjustable resistors  $R_7$  and  $R_8$ .

[0018] Hence, as can be understood, the phase detector 16 monitors the mains and identifies its phase, e.g., zero crossings, and transfers this information to the logic circuit 20. Substantially upon the mains voltage crossing the zero line, the logic circuit activates the switching component, at least twice during each half-cycle of the mains voltage, for a duration of time preset by the dimming control, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

[0019] The switching component thus facilitates continuous lamp current at the dimming state while maintaining the original open circuit voltage and nearly the original current slope at zero crossing. This facilitates very effective dimming without special cathode heating, although cathode heating could just as well be applied.

[0020] Fig. 9 illustrates another embodiment of a dimmable lighting system according to the present invention, suitable for assuring efficient re-ignition of a discharge lamp. Seen is a discharge lamp 4, with an igniter 28 connected thereacross and a ballast 6 connected to a four-position switch 30. Contacts  $S_3$  and  $S_6$  lead via diodes 32, 34 to one line of the mains, while contact  $S_4$  leads directly to the same line and contact  $S_5$  leads directly to the other line of the mains. In addition, contacts  $S_3$  and  $S_6$  are respectively connected via capacitors 36, 38 to said other line of the mains. Thus, during the periods of time that switch 30 does not directly contact the mains, it contacts alternative voltage sources.

[0021] The operation of the dimmer is as follows: At each cycle of the mains, capacitors 36, 38 are charged to the main's peak voltage. At the termination of the positive half cycle of the mains voltage, the current in lamp 4 will rapidly decrease. In order to slow down the rate of decrease of the current, namely, to delay as far as possible its reaching zero, so as to increase the phase difference between the current and voltage with a view towards improving the lamp's re-ignition, the contact  $S_3$  of switch 30 is closed for a short period or periods of time, thereby causing further current to flow through the lamp. The voltage on the capacitor 36 will decrease until the next positive cycle, in which it will recharge again through diode 32. The operation of the circuit during the negative half-cycle will be the same in conjunction with contact  $S_6$  of switch 30 and capacitor

38. The application of the additional current to the lamp at the proper timing can be easily controlled on the basis of constant measurement of the zero crossing of the mains voltage waves, e.g., in synchronization with phase detector 16 (Figs. 7 and 8).

[0022] A solid-state-based embodiment of the four-position switch 30 of Fig. 9 is shown in Fig. 10. The switch includes four transistors Q<sub>1</sub> to Q<sub>4</sub> for driving current respectively through insulating transformers T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>8</sub> and T<sub>9</sub>. Transistor Q<sub>5</sub> and diode D<sub>6</sub> constitute an OR gate for operating transistor Q<sub>4</sub>, and capacitors C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> serve as filters. Diodes D<sub>1</sub> to D<sub>4</sub> facilitate flow of current after cut-off of current to the transformers T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>8</sub> and T<sub>9</sub>. The latter provide operating voltages to the gates of transistors Q<sub>14</sub> to Q<sub>19</sub>, while transistors Q<sub>6</sub> to Q<sub>9</sub> serve as the non-conducting arrangement for transistors Q<sub>14</sub> to Q<sub>19</sub> by calibrating the gates thereof. Diodes D<sub>5</sub>, D<sub>23</sub>, D<sub>28</sub> and D<sub>24</sub> enable charging the gates of transistors Q<sub>14</sub> to Q<sub>19</sub>, and diodes D<sub>16</sub>, D<sub>17</sub>, D<sub>18</sub>, D<sub>30</sub>, D<sub>31</sub>, D<sub>27</sub> and D<sub>28</sub> are used as OR gates for operating the non-conducting state of transistors Q<sub>14</sub> to Q<sub>19</sub>. Zener diodes D<sub>19</sub>, D<sub>20</sub>, D<sub>21</sub> and D<sub>22</sub> protect the gates of transistors Q<sub>14</sub> to Q<sub>19</sub> against high voltage, while resistors R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>13</sub>, R<sub>15</sub> and R<sub>17</sub> limit the current flow to these transistors. Resistors R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>10</sub>, R<sub>12</sub>, R<sub>14</sub> and R<sub>16</sub> are discharge passageways from the bases of the transistors Q<sub>4</sub>, Q<sub>6</sub> to Q<sub>9</sub>. Capacitors C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>6</sub> retain the charge on the gates of transistors Q<sub>16</sub> to Q<sub>19</sub>.

[0023] The operation of the switch 30 is as follows: a voltage pulse applied to input "MAIN ON" activates transistor Q<sub>3</sub>, causing current to flow through the primary of transformer T<sub>8</sub>. The resulting voltage across points 3, 4 of the secondary coil of the transformer charges transistors Q<sub>14</sub> and Q<sub>15</sub> through diode D<sub>23</sub>, rendering the transistors conductive. Simultaneously, the voltages built up across points 5, 6; 7, 8 and 9, 10 of the secondary coils of transformer T<sub>8</sub> render transistors Q<sub>6</sub>, Q<sub>7</sub> and Q<sub>9</sub> conductive, causing discharge of the gates of transistors Q<sub>18</sub>, Q<sub>19</sub>, Q<sub>16</sub> and Q<sub>17</sub>, respectively, thus preventing the flow of current therethrough. A similar operation takes place upon the appearance of a voltage pulse across inputs "BOOST+", "BOOST-" and "FREE WHEEL."

[0024] It will be evident to those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the details of the foregoing illustrated embodiments and that the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof. The present embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

## Claims

1. A dimmable lighting system fed from a mains and connectable to at least one ballast and to at least one discharge lamp, said system comprising:

at least one switching component operable to connect the mains voltage to the lamp's circuit at certain periods of time and to provide a short circuit across said lamp's circuit between said periods of time, and  
a control circuit for sensing the mains voltage and selectively activating said switching component with reference to said mains voltage.

2. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said switching component consists of a changeover solid state switch.

3. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 2, wherein said changeover solid state switch consists of a first on-off AC switch connected between said mains and said lamp circuit and a second on-off AC switch connected in parallel to said lamp circuit.

4. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said ballast is a coil-core magnetic ballast.

5. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said control circuit senses zero crossing of the mains voltage and changes the state of said switching component at least twice during each half cycle of said mains voltage.

6. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said control circuit comprises means for adjusting the level of light intensity.

7. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said control circuit comprises a sensor for identifying mains voltage zero crossing and for activating timing means for actuating said switching component at certain time intervals following the zero crossing.

8. A dimmer for a dimmable lighting system fed from a mains and connectable to at least one ballast and to at least one discharge lamp, said dimmer comprising:

at least one switching component operable to connect the mains voltage to the lamp circuit at certain periods of time and to provide a short circuit across said lamp circuit between said periods of time, and  
a control circuit for sensing the mains voltage

and selectively activating said switching component with reference to said mains voltage.

9. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 1, wherein, during periods of time that said switching component does not contact the mains, it contacts alternative voltage sources. 5
10. The dimmable lighting system as claimed in claim 9, wherein said alternative voltage sources are capacitors. 10

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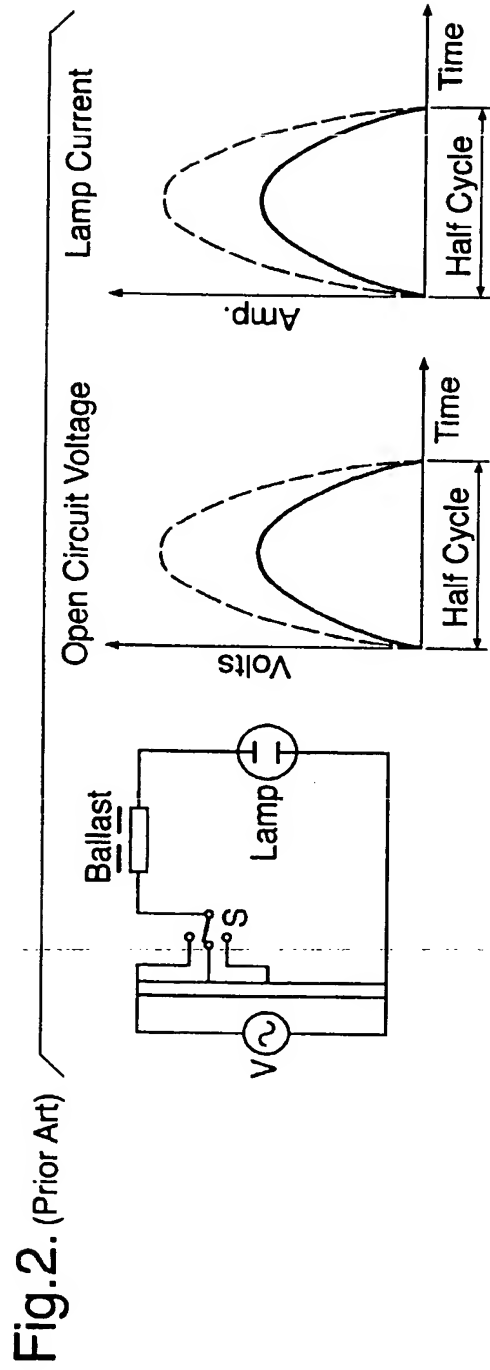
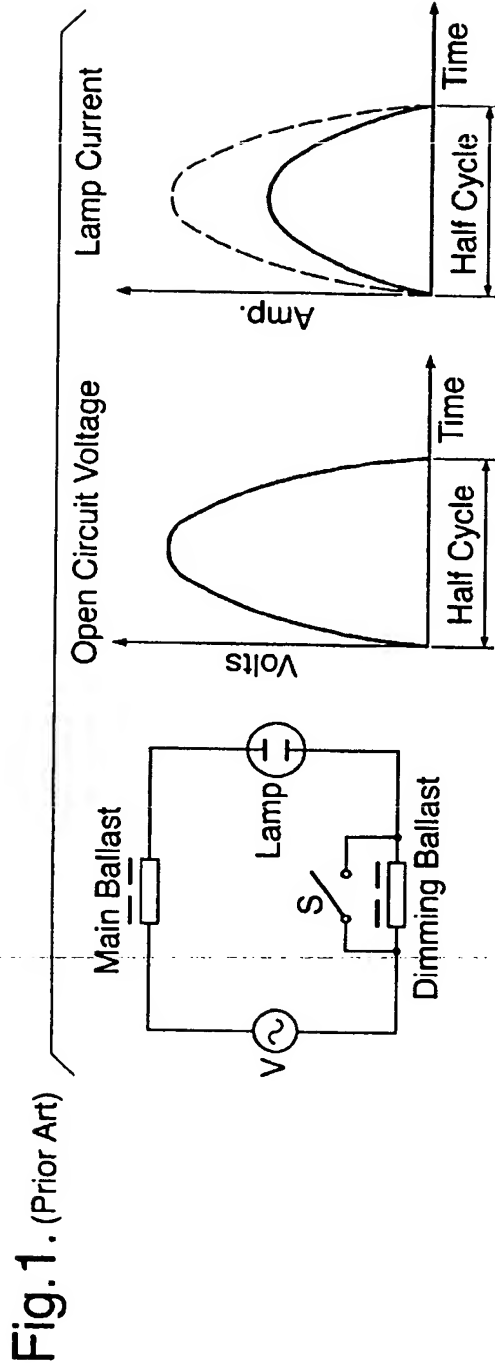


Fig.3. (Prior Art)

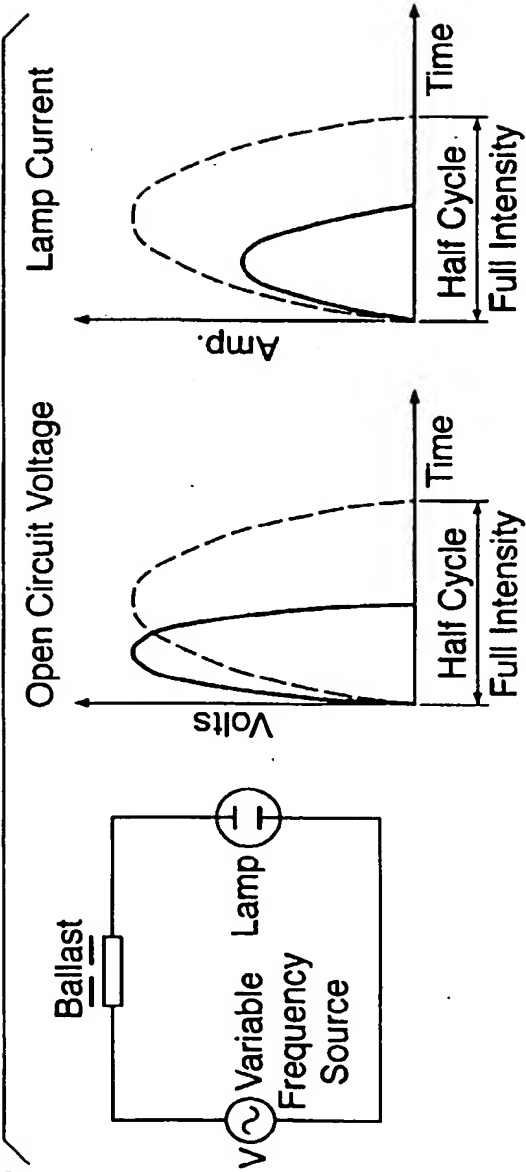
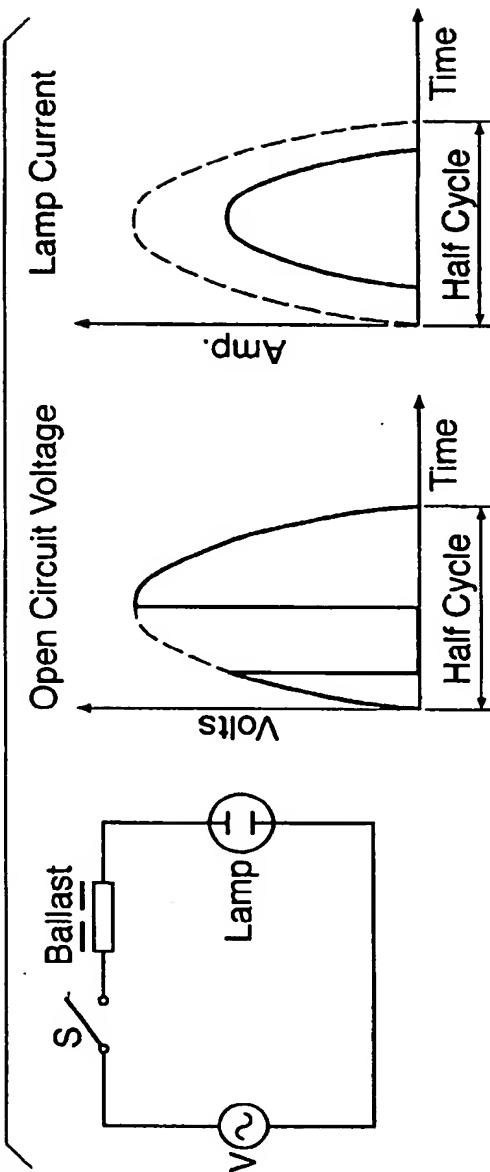


Fig.4. (Prior Art)



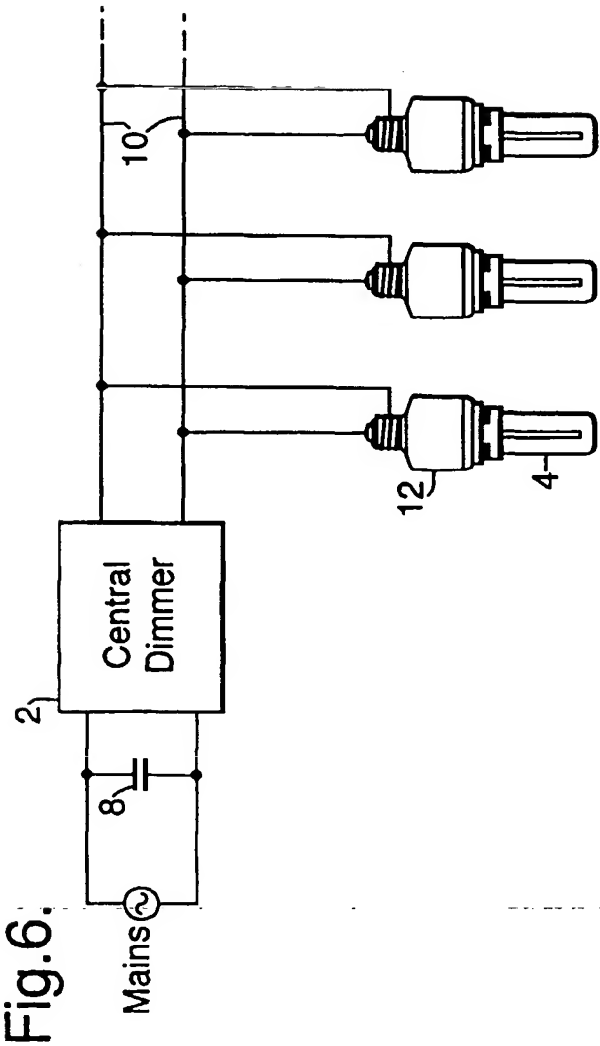
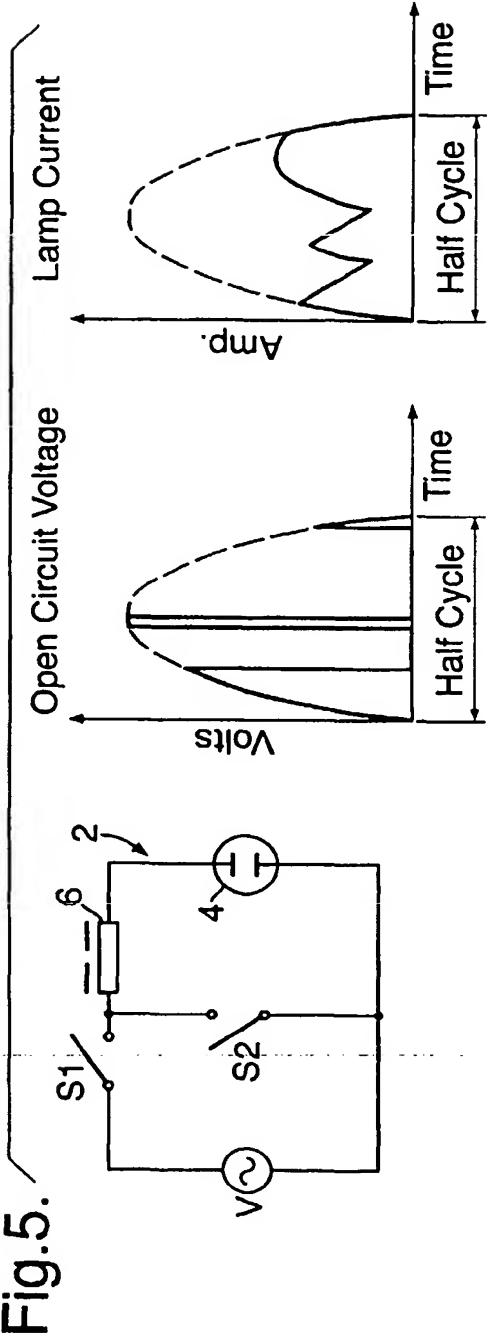




Fig.7.

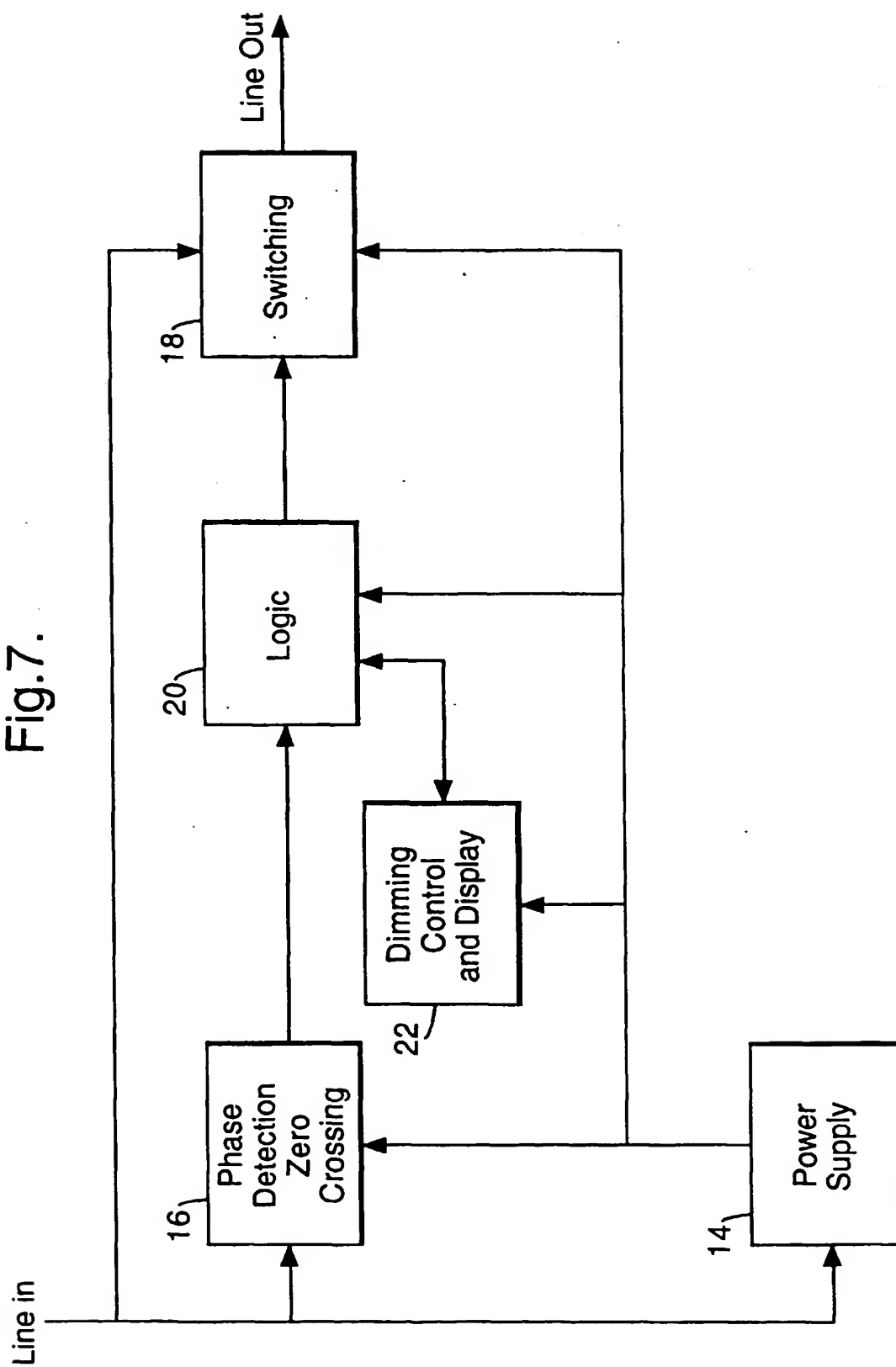


Fig.8.

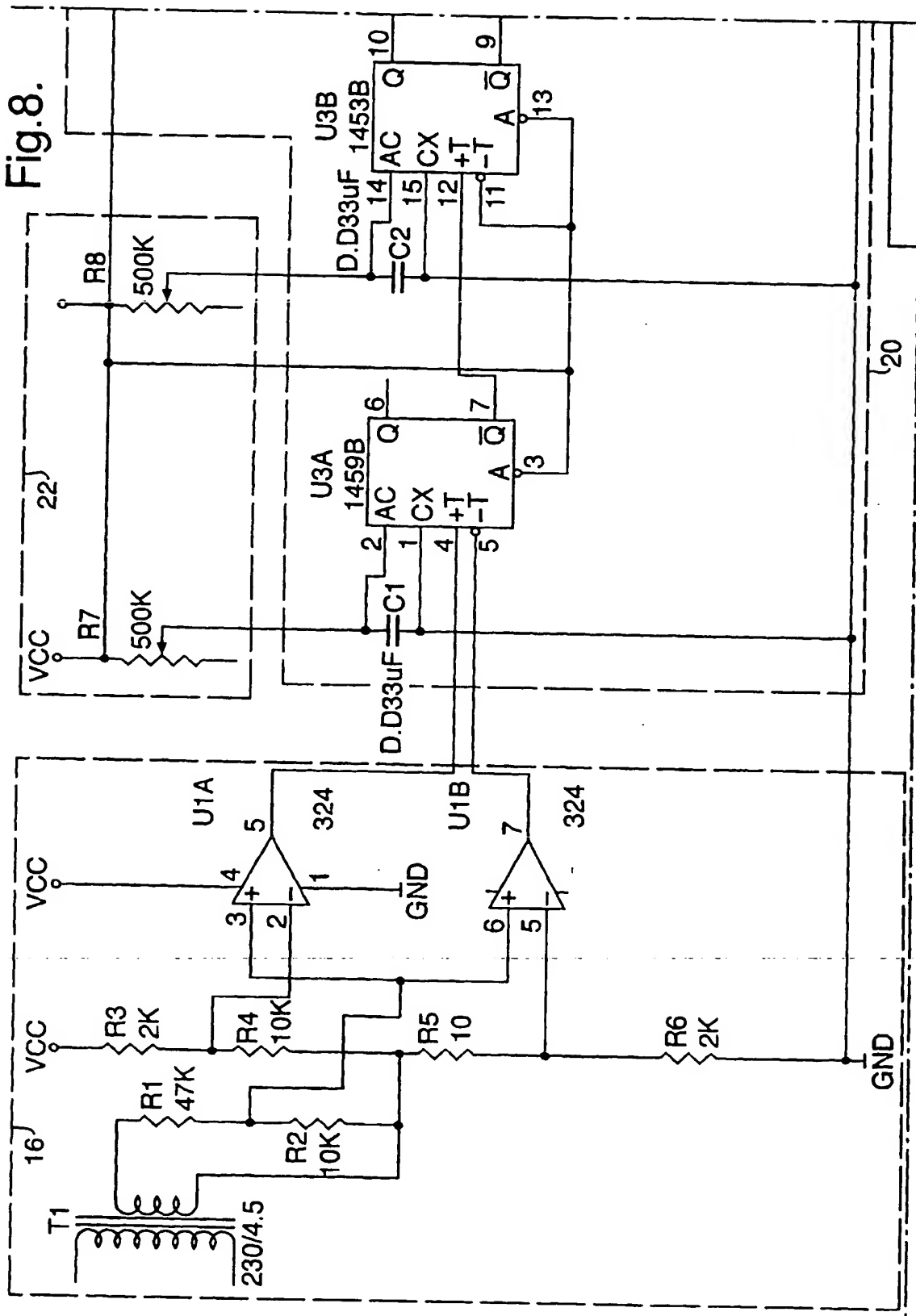


Fig.8 (Cont i).

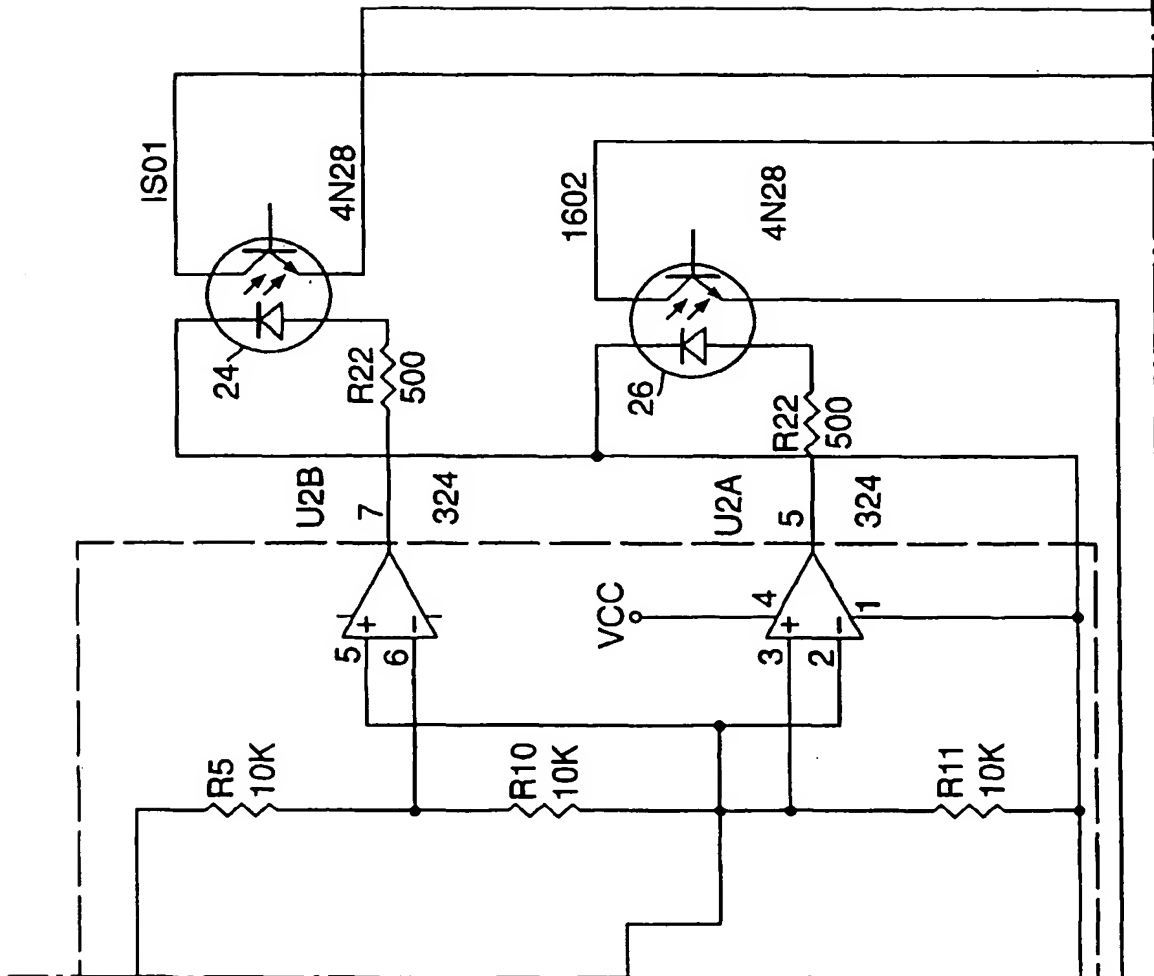
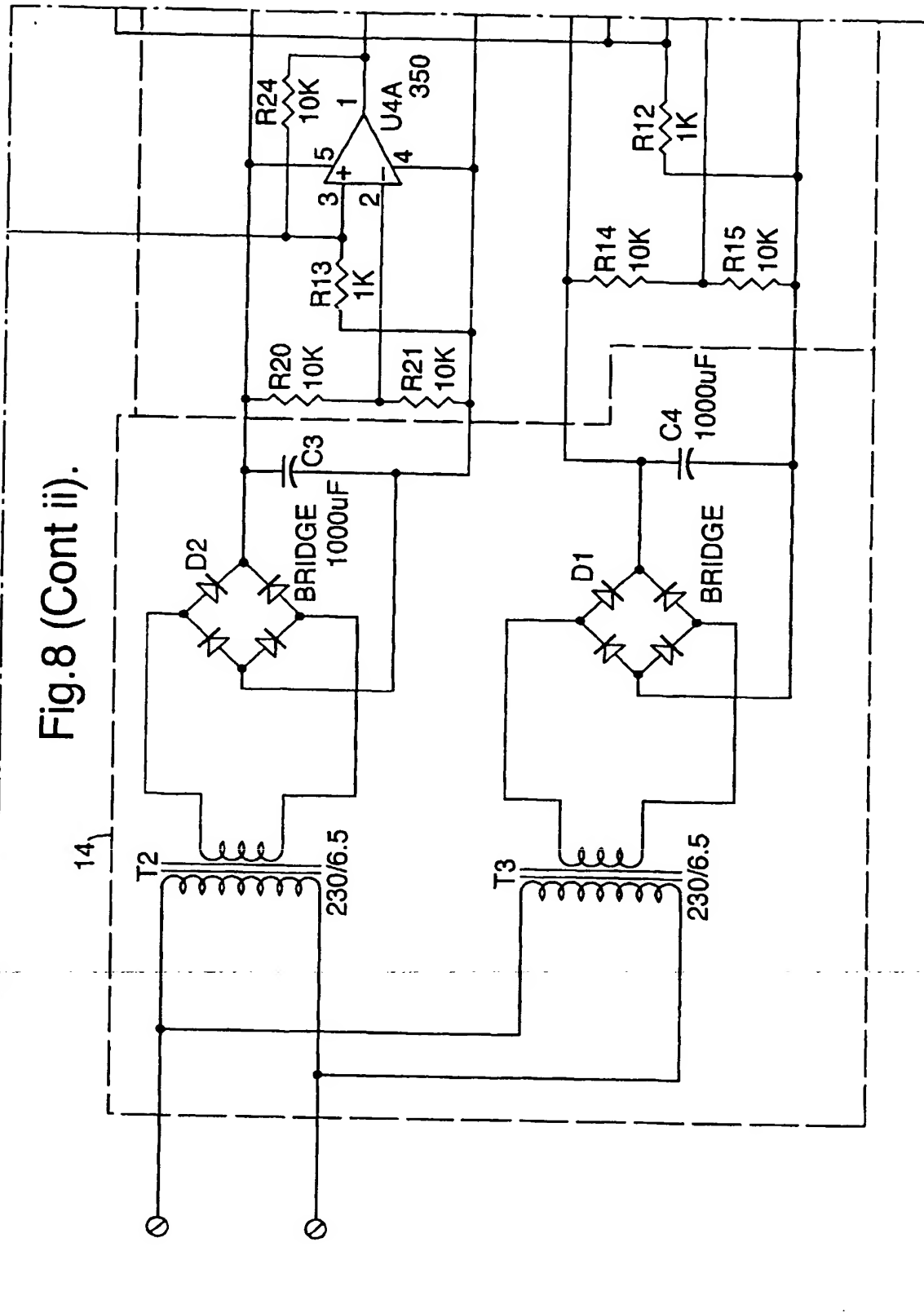


Fig.8 (Cont ii).



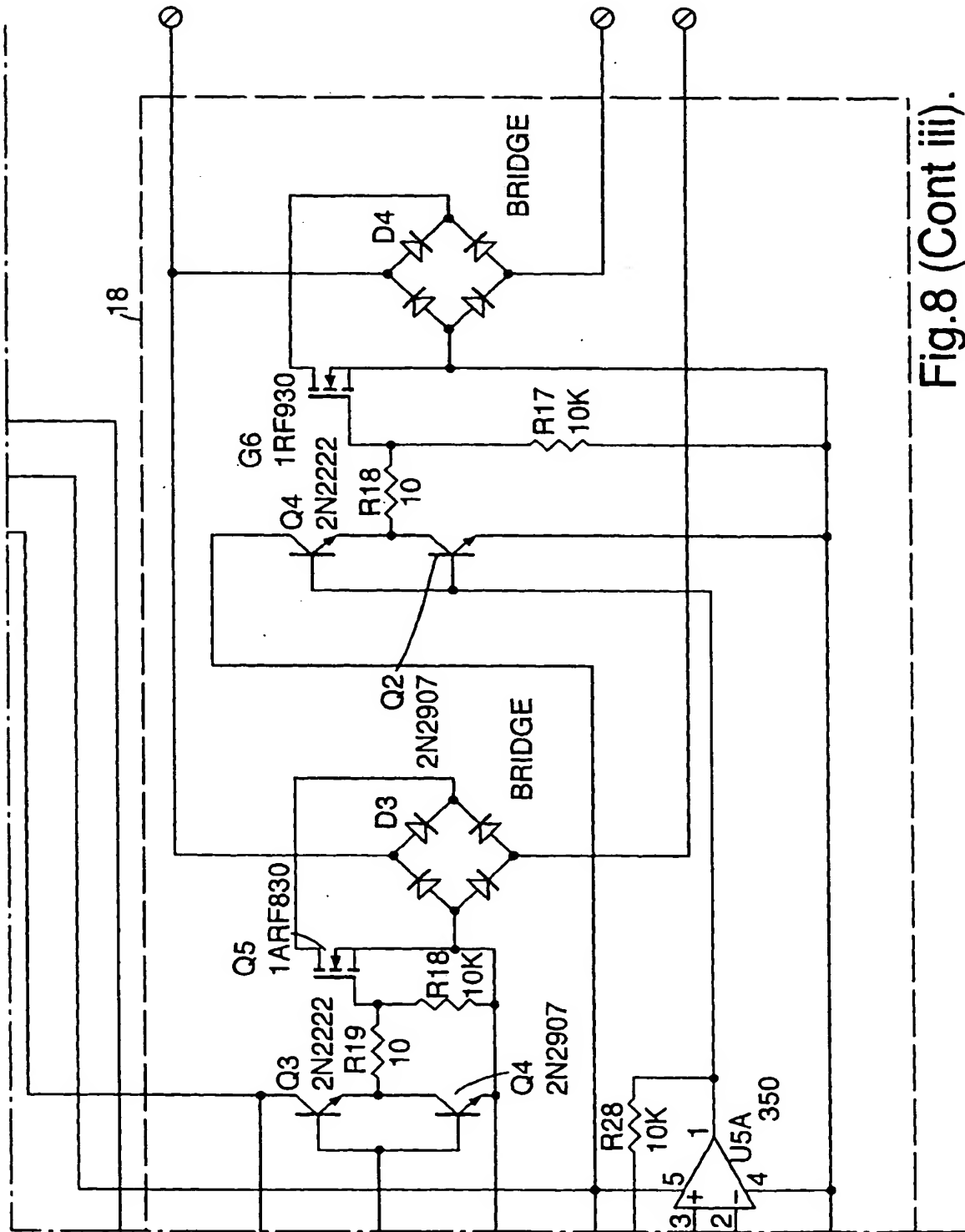


Fig.8 (Cont iii).

Fig.9.

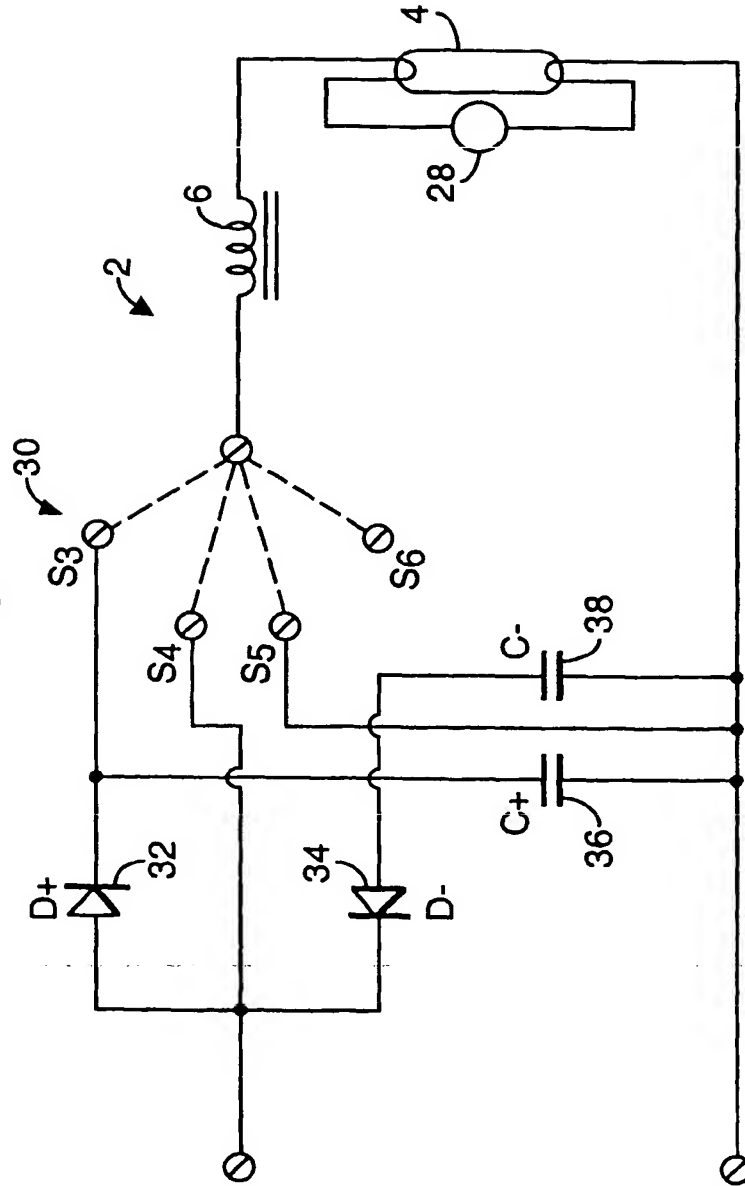


Fig.10.

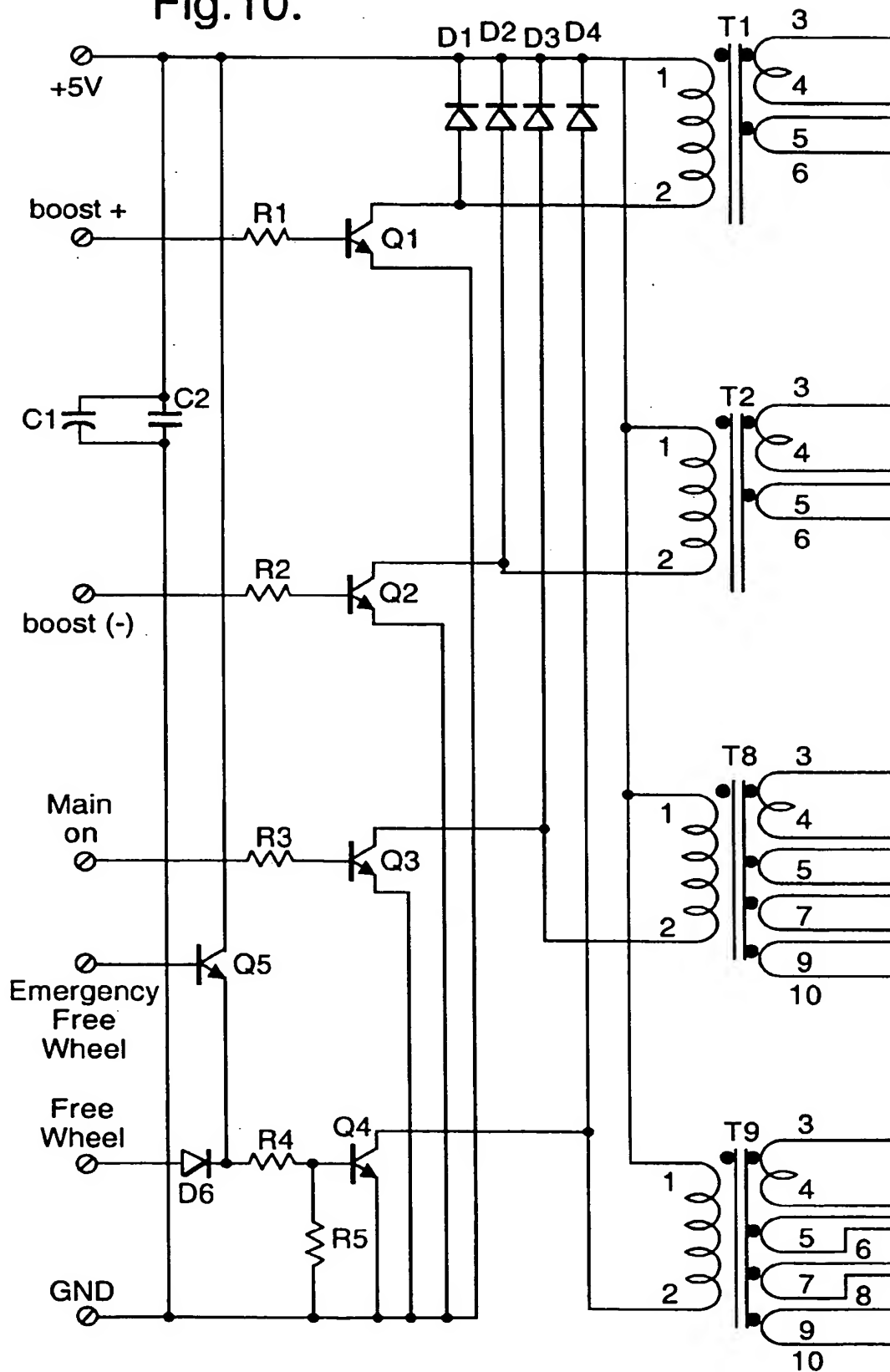


Fig.10 (Cont i).

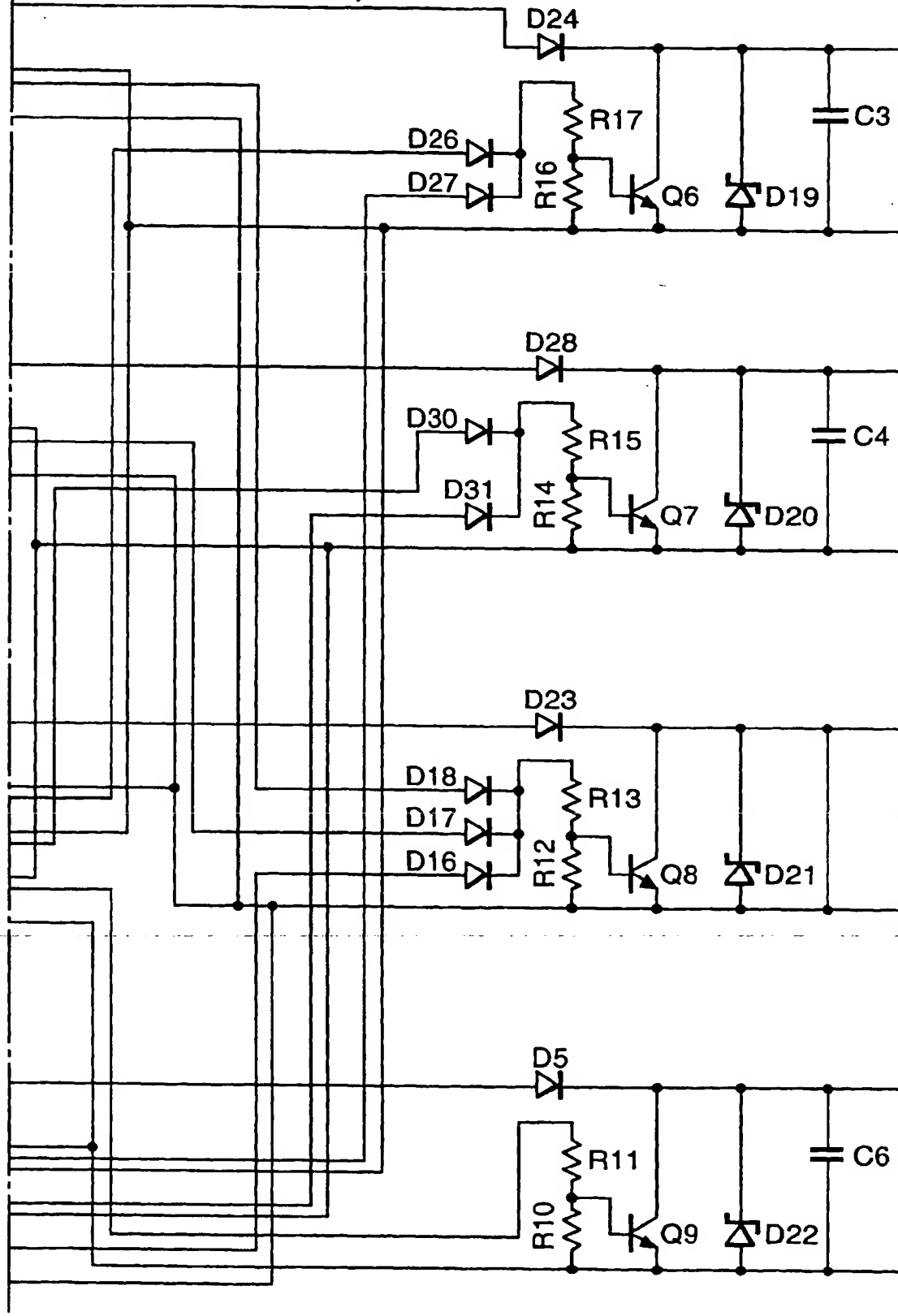
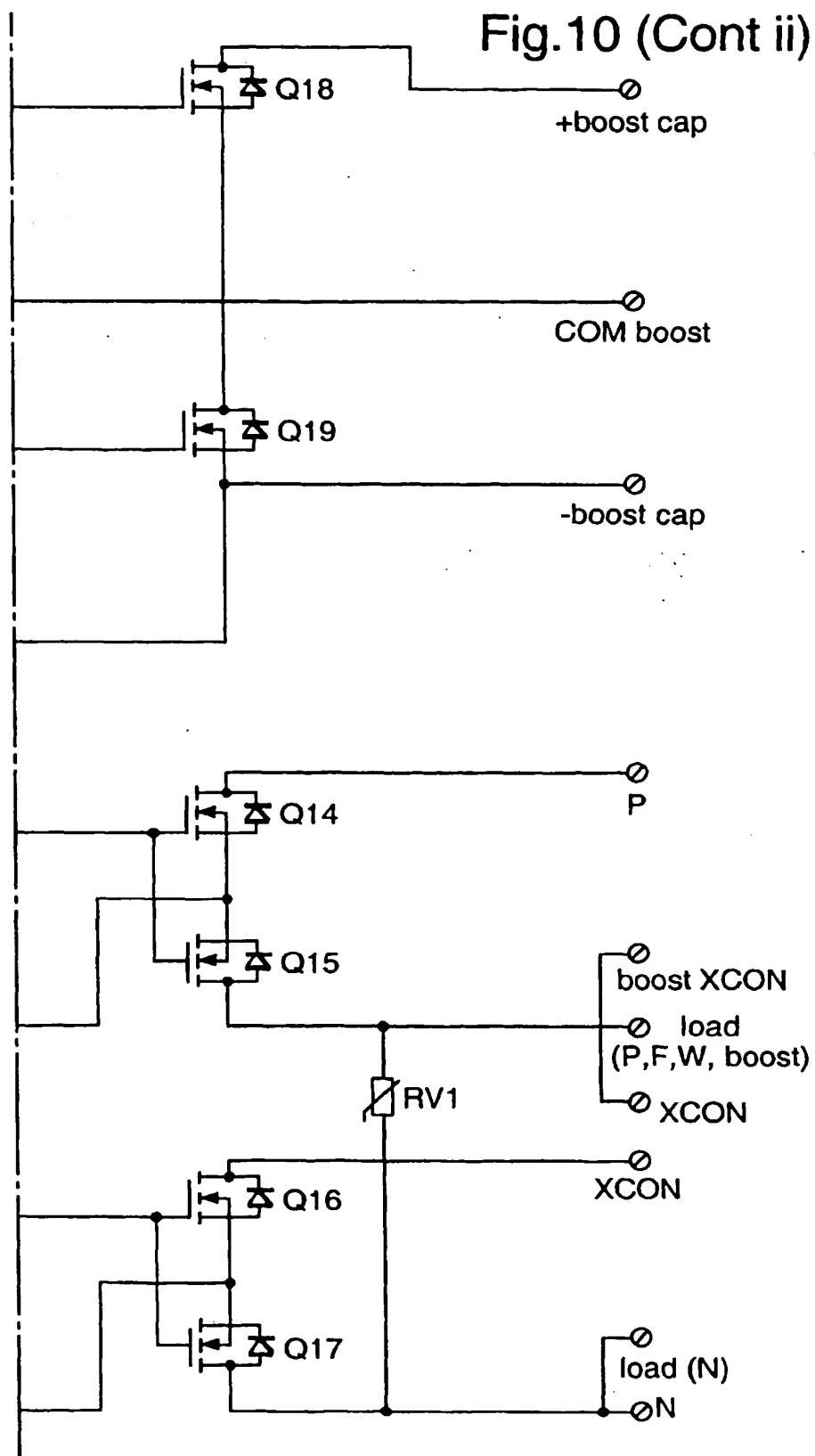




Fig.10 (Cont ii).





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EP 1 045 623 A3

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## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:  
06.02.2002 Bulletin 2002/06

(51) Int Cl.7: H05B 41/392, H05B 41/18

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AL LT LV MK RO SI

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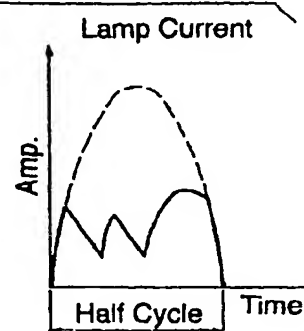
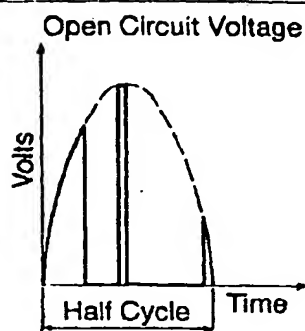
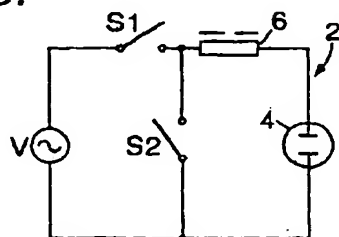
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periods of time and to provide a short circuit across the lamp's circuit between the periods of time, and a control circuit for sensing the mains voltage and selectively activating the switching component with reference to the mains voltage.

Fig.5.



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Application Number  
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Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>17 December 2001</b>	Examiner <b>Albertsson, E</b>
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPC FORM 1503 (03/82) (Preliminary)

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EP 00 30 2926

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
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